

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

National.

For President—
WILLIAM MCKINLEY of Ohio.
For Vice President—
GARRETT A. HOBART of New Jersey.

State.

For Governor—
HAZEN S. PINGREE.
For Lieutenant Governor—
THOMAS B. DUNSTAN.
For Secretary of State—
WASHINGTON GARDNER.
For State Treasurer—
GEORGE A. STEEL.
For Auditor General—
ROSCOE D. DIX.
For Attorney General—
FRED A. MAYNARD.
For Commissioner of the State Land Office—
WILLIAM A. FRENCH.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
JASON E. HAMMOND.
For Member of State Board of Education—
JAMES W. SIMMONS.

Congressional.

For Member of Congress—(4th district)—
EDWARD L. HAMILTON.

Legislative.

For State Senator—(8th District)—
GEORGE W. MERRIMAN.
For Representative—
CHARLES C. PHILLIPS of Bangor.

County Ticket.

For Judge of Probate—
JAMES H. JOHNSON of South Haven.
For Sheriff—
CHARLES A. LAMBERSON of Pine Grove.
For County Clerk—
JOSEPH S. BUCK of Antwerp.
For Register of Deeds—
THOMAS M. HARVEY of Bangor.
For County Treasurer—
GILBERT MITCHELL of Geneva.
For Prosecuting Attorney—
JAMES E. CHANDLER of Paw Paw.
For Circuit Court Commissioners—
ORAN W. ROWLAND of Paw Paw.
GUY J. WICKSALL of South Haven.
For County Surveyor—
GEORGE MUTCHLER of Bangor.
For Coroners—
O. A. DEAN of South Haven.
S. M. TROWBRIDGE of Geneva.

Which Kind of a Van Buren County Democrat?

"All things to all men" is typical of democracy and "anything to secure a victory" is the essence of democratic faith. But never has the aptitude at rapid coat turning been better exemplified than in Van Buren County during the past few months.

There was a democratic county convention held April 14 last. From the only democratic newspaper in the county we find that the following resolutions were then and there adopted, and there is no record that there was any protest against them:

"The democrats of Van Buren County, in convention assembled, believing in the cardinal principles of the democratic party as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson, and believing that these principles have been promulgated by the present administration, and further, that the democratic party will place in nomination as candidate for president of the United States a man whose every sympathy and utterance is American and who is ever vigilant for the protection and welfare of the American people. Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we endorse the present administration and lend our untiring efforts to the democratic party in its endeavor to enforce such principles as shall prove most beneficial to the great mass of the American people."

So, in April last, the democratic party of this county believed in the principles as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson. Let us see if they are honest to their own standard of true democracy. When deciding upon the ratio for our first gold and silver coinage law, Mr. Jefferson said:

"Just principles will lead us to disregard the legal proportions altogether; to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall be principally connected in commerce, and to take an average from them."

In the labors of finding the correct commercial, and hence the equitable coinage ratio, Mr. Jefferson's chief co-worker was Alexander Hamilton. Let us see if he does not likewise shed some light on the money question. He says:

"There is scarcely any point in the economy of national affairs of greater moment than the uniform preservation of the intrinsic value of the money unit. On this the security and steady value of property essentially depends."

If, in April, the Van Buren democracy believed democratic principles had been "promulgated by the present administration," it is but fair for us to look for the evidence there, also.

As to Grover Cleveland himself, his actions are even more potent than his words, and since the democratic party has been feeding on the husks of populist principles we have but to go to the very democrats who in April voted to "endorse the present administration," to find the very bitterest abuse heaped upon it. However, we have selected a few sentiments from the administration leaders, and give them here:

WILL SEWALL SCOOT?

Mr. Sewall is a national banker and therefore out of touch with his people. Mr. Sewall is a railroad king, and therefore out of touch with his people. Mr. Sewall is a bondholder, and therefore out of touch with his people. And I make bold here to say that Mr. Bryan himself has laid down the rule which, if carried out, will take Mr. Sewall off the ticket. He said in New York in a public speech that a candidate running upon a platform should not only indorse every plank in that platform, but should indorse every sentence and every word of it. Apply that rule to Mr. Sewall and Mr. Sewall would get off while I stepped on. Mr. Bryan must have meant that, let him deny it if did not. That construction has been put on it by democrats. It is the only construction that can be put on it. Mr. Sewall does not stand squarely on the platform. Let Sewall scoot and Watson arrive.—Tom Watson, Populist Candidate for Vice President.

"The line of battle is drawn between the forces of safe currency and those of silver monometallism."—Grover Cleveland.

"No man can foretell with certainty all the consequences that would follow a sudden change in our standard of value from gold to depreciated silver, but in my opinion they would be most disastrous to the material interests of our people. Of course, the obligations of all contracts existing at the time the change is made would be seriously impaired; credit, which constitutes the very foundation of all industrial and commercial activity and prosperity, would be destroyed for a long time at least; our domestic trade would be paralyzed until values could be re-adjusted so as to conform to the altered monetary system; the funds of widows and orphans and others in the hands of guardians, executors and other fiduciaries would be at once diminished about one-half, and the estates of the intended beneficiaries would be divided about equally between them and their trustees."—John G. Carlisle.

"But it is urged that we should try it and see. A man who did not know how to swim would be foolish to jump into deep water and try to see how it would affect him. But we have tried it. We tried it from 1792 to 1834, and failed to raise the price of silver three per cent to make it even with gold at the ratio of 15 to 1. We tried it from 1834 to 1860, and failed to raise the price of gold bullion between 3 and 5 per cent to make it equal with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1. In 1873 the Latin Union, composed of France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, wedded to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, found, when Germany threw \$300,000,000 of silver bullion upon the market, that free and unlimited coinage of silver by their mints failed to keep up the value of silver with gold at the ratio at which they were coining silver, and they were compelled, much against their wishes, to suspend the unlimited coinage of silver year by year for four years, until finally they indefinitely suspended it in 1878. We tried it and failed. They tried it and failed, and were compelled to quit it."—Hoke Smith.

"When the silver miner and bullion owner shall have established by legislation government grist mills, which shall convert every fifty cents' worth of farmers' wheat into a dollar of flour, it will be time enough for the farmer to advocate laws which shall convert every 50 cents' worth of silver bullion into a dollar of coin."—J. Sterling Morton.

"I object to the silver standard being adopted in lieu of the existing standard, because it will defraud all creditors out of one-half the value of their debts. Every debt contracted since January 1, 1879, was contracted on the gold standard. The debtor honestly owes the value of 33.33 grains of gold for every dollar promised, and the creditor is honestly entitled to receive it."—Roger Q. Mills.

This is the attitude of the present administration, as endorsed by Van Buren County democrats, in convention assembled.

According to the report in the Courier, Dr. Maynard, who was one the chairman of the recent quortopop gathering, presented T. J. Cavanaugh's name as chairman of the county committee.

Did Dr. Maynard raise his voice against the adoption of the resolutions above quoted?

According to the Courier, Mr. Cavanaugh acknowledged the compliance of his election as chairman.

Did Mr. Cavanaugh (now candidate for judge of probate on the silver ticket) then endorse the present administration?

We understand that in accordance with authority given him by the convention, Chairman Cavanaugh selected Bert P. Bryar as secretary.

Did Mr. Bryar believe right principles had been promulgated by the present administration? If so, how could he be an active participant in the quortopop convention?

According to the Courier, the following democratic county committee was chosen:

Almena, T. Sprague; Antwerp, A. N. Campbell; Arlington, V. Talbot; Bangor, Levi DeHaven; Bloomingdale, Wm. Harrison; Covert, O. M. Vaughn; Columbia, B. J. Robertson; Deatur, M. S. Carney; Geneva, H. P. Mead; Hamilton, Chas. Barber; Hartford, Ed.

Finley, Keeler, H. Conklin; Lawrence, S. M. Hess; Pine Grove, A. Webster; Porter, Elijah Warner; Paw Paw, Bert P. Bryar; South Haven, A. C. Runyan; Waverly, E. A. Chase.

Did these gentlemen protest against the resolutions adopted? Did they, or any of them, refuse to act on such committee because of the resolutions? Are they not to this day the democratic county committee of Van Buren County under resolutions endorsing the financial policy of Grover Cleveland? It is a remarkable fact that eight of these gentlemen are also members of the free silver county committee, making up the democratic contingent of that body, and carrying on a campaign in opposition to the ticket and principles advocated by Grover Cleveland, whom as democratic county committeemen, under the resolutions, they endorse.

According to the Courier, this same April convention sent the following delegates to the state convention:

M. V. Meredith, Levi DeHaven, O. M. Vaughn, M. S. Carney, H. M. Olney, S. M. Hess, O. B. Wiggins, C. S. Maynard, T. J. Cavanaugh, A. Lynn Free, Fred Osobock, H. M. Avery, John Mackey, Geo. N. Hale.

It is but just to say that a portion of the delegation resented the adoption of gold resolutions there and the sending of gold delegates to the national convention, and also that a few of the delegates yet stick to their gold ideas and refuse to be populists. But how do the majority of them harmonize their spring record with their present position?

According to the Courier, the following gentlemen were chosen by the Paw Paw caucus to represent this township at the April convention:

C. S. Maynard, T. J. Cavanaugh, M. H. Pugsley, H. A. Cole, G. T. Sherrod, Bert P. Bryar, W. H. Mason, H. L. McNeil, Chas. Lake, G. W. Lee, W. W. Crandall, Harry Wilson, F. B. Osobock, Bert Gleason.

Did Messrs Cavanaugh and McNeil then endorse "Gold Bug" Grover? If so, how can they ask the votes of free silverites at this time?

Did Mr. Cole protest against such endorsement? Verily, no, not either in the convention or in the columns of his paper. Nor would he yet had the populists not captured the Chicago convention.

Another democratic county convention was held Aug. 15. The gentlemen whose names appear above in italics were likewise selected as delegates from this township to this convention, where the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That we declare ourselves unalterably opposed to a universal single gold standard and demand a return to the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, into coins of full debt paying power, without waiting for or asking for advice of any foreign power or potentate."

Gentlemen, are there two kinds of democrats in Van Buren County? Are two sets of political principles wrapped up in the person of the Courier man and other democrats of the county? Is it possible they belied their true sentiments in their spring convention? Didn't the chairman and secretary of the democratic county committee openly and publicly protest, after coming home from the Chicago convention, against the unseating of the regularly chosen delegates from the state of Michigan?

It may be that Van Buren County democrats have all at once become free coiners from deep seated principles, but in light of the above facts it

looks very much as though it was a cuckoo endorsement of the populist utterances of the Chicago platform and a vain grasping at a forlorn hope of getting the plums of office.

"Succeed by principle if we can, in spite of it we must," would be an excellent motto for Van Buren democracy.

"Bimetallism."

The above term is one that is in such common use in the newspaper press of the day, that it would seem as though everyone should understand its meaning. The fact that some do not, however, is manifested by the manner in which it is frequently and freely used. If it means anything, bimetallism means the use of two metals as money, at the same place and time, with coins of the two metals of the same denomination each equal to the other in purchasing and debt paying power.

The United States is, it is true, a country of bimetallic traditions. The NORTHERNER has all along professed to be a bimetalist, and is at times taken to task for an alleged change of front, when in truth no such change has taken place. We have in common circulation to-day both gold and silver money, interchangeable and equal. If it is not bimetalism, what is it? Oh, but both metals are measured by a common standard, say our silver friends. Yes, that is true; so are silk and cotton cloths both measured by a common yardstick, and yet they are not the same. In fact such a thing as "double standard" is a physical impossibility, unless both standards be of equal length, breadth, height, depth, size or power, as the quantity to be measured may be.

It should be remembered in this discussion that the principle for which we contend is bimetalism, not free coinage. The mistaking the two as synonymous terms is responsible for many of the financial errors of the day. Bimetallism can have but one meaning—the use of two metals as money. If any system is proposed that will not concurrently circulate the two at a parity, that system has no claim to be called bimetalism. At the present low price of silver, there is not the slightest doubt that free coinage at 16 to 1 would send gold to a premium and consequently out of circulation. If this be true, then free coinage is not another name for bimetalism, but silver monometallism. It is BECAUSE the NORTHERNER is a bimetalist that it is opposed to free coinage at 16 to 1.

If Mr. Bryan and his followers expect their theory to be accepted as genuine bimetallic doctrine, they must show beyond a peradventure that with free coinage the 53-cent silver dollar will circulate at a parity with gold. In discounting the future, we must draw on the experiences of the past. When did free coinage ever wipe out the commercial disparity of gold and silver? So far as we can discover, never. In our own country, from 1792 to 1834, the ratio of free coinage was 15 to 1. This ratio was fixed because it was at the time the commercial ratio between the two. However, free coinage did not hold silver at that ratio, and a slight fall in silver drove gold to a premium and out of circulation. In 1834, to restore the parity, the ratio was made 16 to 1; the commercial ratio was 15.5 to 1, and free coinage of both metals did not wipe out the disparity, silver now going to a premium and going out of circulation, and remaining out of circulation so far as full weight coins were concerned, until the passage of the act of '73, which "demonetized" a metal, that had no practical circulation for 40 years previous to that act!

If a 97-cent silver dollar drove gold out of circulation prior to 1834, and a \$1.03 silver dollar disappeared for 40 years subsequent to that date, how can it be logically argued that a 53-cent dollar will circulate side by side with gold in 1896?

The strongest combination ever effected to hold gold and silver together at a fixed ratio, was the Latin Union, consisting of France, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland. In the fourteen years from 1865 to 1878, these nations, under free coinage, minted 1,343,000,000 francs with full legal tender quality. In the latter year, these countries abandoned free coinage because of inability to keep gold in circulation, and from

that day to this have not reopened their mints to free coinage.

When the United States can legislate out of existence the unalterable laws that regulate the commercial values of all commodities, gold and silver included, it can safely enact free coinage without regard to the commercial value of our money metals. Until then, commercial and coinage ratio must be identical, if coinage is to be free and unlimited, or else free coinage will surely mean a monometallism of the cheaper metal.

In their early spring convention, Van Buren County democrats endorsed Grover Cleveland and his administration in positive terms. Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle have come out squarely for the democratic nominees, Palmer and Buckner, and in opposition to Bryan and his populist platform. We have no doubt that many of the men who endorsed the president in the spring will follow his leadership now.

We are very glad the Courier has found out where our good old Uncle Cyrus stands, and would be pleased to have our contemporary tell us. The most definite information we have yet seen is an unqualified "straddle."

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed when the languid, exhausted feeling prevails; when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from malarial poison, Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c and \$1.00 per bottle at Longwell Bros' drug store.

E. L. GOODALE, UNDERTAKER.

I desire to announce to the people of Paw Paw and vicinity that I am engaged in the undertaking business in Kalamazoo and will be pleased to promptly attend to the calls of any Paw Paw friends who desire my services, without any extra charge. Telephone or telegraph at my expense day or night.

E. L. GOODALE.

C. R. AVERY--DRY GOODS.

Avery

At the front with a complete line in every department. "Up-to-Date" goods at "Up-to-Date" prices is our motto.

Felt Window Shades, best spring fixtures, 15c.
Opaque Window Shades, best spring fixtures, 25c.
Curtain Poles, complete, 19c.
50c Table Linen, 36c.
\$2.00 Napkins, \$1.45 doz.
A good Linen Toweling 5c.
\$1.00 Corsets 58c.
Double fold Suitings 12½c.
Illuminated Suitings 12½c.
50 inch All Wool Dress Flannels 29c.
46 inch All Wool Imported Serge 39c.
36 inch All Wool Imported Serge 22c.
Ladies' 15c Seamless Hose 8c.
Child's 10c assorted Hose 4c.
Ladies' latest Capes and Jackets \$2.75 and up.
Ladies' out of date Cloaks 98c and up.

Ladies' Shoes 98c and up.
Ladies' \$2.50 Shoes \$1.98.
Gold framed Spectacles 48c.
Nickel " 10c.
Butter Milk Toilet Soap 3c.
Best Tar " 5c.
3 bars Lenox Soap for 10c.
2 bars Red Star Soap for 5c.
Very best 50c Tea 39c.
2400 best Parlor Matches 10c.
Best Cooking Soda 4c.
21b pack'g best Rolled Oats 5c.
Cork lined wood Faucets 4c.
Best Ginger Snaps 6c.
50 extra good Cigars 90c.
5c Pencil Tablets 2c.
10c Ink Tablets 4c.
1 bottle Ink or Mucilage 3c.
Rubber Tip Lead Pencils 1c.
Ladies' and Gent's Underwear, special values, 25c and up.
Unapproachable bargains in all departments.
Millinery department is turning out Tam O'Shanter's at 35c and up.

C. R. Avery.

About Jackets and Capes.



Our stock of garments this year is strictly new; only 1896 and 1897 styles. Last year we sold all of our wraps except eight.

Our \$5.00 Jackets are well made of Up-To-Date materials and have all the style of a \$10.00 or \$12.00 jacket.

A heavy double cape in black boucle Cheviot, with deep storm collar, warm, serviceable, stylish; sells for \$5.00. The \$7.50, \$10.00 and \$12.00 garments are exclusive designs in jaunty shapes, every one a new idea; hardly two in the lot alike. The new Fur Capes are in. We are willing to sell them before cold weather at reduced prices.

Feather Boas at 75c, \$1.00 \$1.25, \$1.50 are selling well, so are the black Thibet Boas, light, fluffy and warm. Everything we have in Fur is right in style, price and quality. We are agents for the Butterick Patterns. The Fashion Sheets for September and October are here and are free for the asking. We send them by mail anywhere by request.



Broughton.